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09/335,268	06/17/1999	JOHN S. HENDRICKS	026880.00020	6270
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EXAMINER				
PAULA, CESAR B				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
2178				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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IPMatters@arentfox.com
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Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/335,268

Applicant(s)

HENDRICKS, JOHN S.

Examiner

CESAR B. PAULA

Art Unit

2178

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 January 2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10, 13-17, 19-21, 23-39, 49, 50, 52-79, 81 and 82 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 1-10, 30-39 and 59-73 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 40-48 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 13-17, 19-21, 23-29, 49, 50, 52-58, 74-79, 81 and 82 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 1.2.7/08, 1/09
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to the amendment filed on 11/7/2008.

This action is made Final.

2. In the amendment, claims 1-10, 30-39, and 59-73 are withdrawn from consideration. Claims 13-17, 19-21, 23-29, 40-50, 52-58 and 74-79, 81-82 are pending in the case. Claims 13, 20, 28, 40, 42, 49, and 57 are independent claims.

Information Disclosure Statement

3. The IDSs filed on 7/28/2008, and 1/9/2009 have been considered by the examiner, except for duplicate references which were previously cited.

Drawings

4. The drawings filed on 6/17/1999 have been approved by the examiner.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 13-17, 19, and 74-75 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kuno et al, hereinafter Kuno (Pat. # 5,467,102, 11/14/95, continuation filed on 8/31/93), in view of Failla (USPat.# 5,128,662, 7/7/1992, as disclosed on pto-892 mailed on 4/13/2006).

Regarding independent claim 13, Kuno teaches the display of a document on two separate hardware display screens on an electronic notebook. A switch mechanism makes it possible for the electronic notebook to be folded back to back, or spread out flat with the screens not touching each other, and turning one of the display screens off— *an electronic book, and a viewer having a plurality of hardware screens, connected and disconnected; receiving a request from the subscriber for displaying at least one page; determining the number of hardware screens currently attached in viewer --* (col.4, lines 36-67, fig. 1, 10C-D2A-2B, col.3, lines 28-67).

Moreover, Kuno discloses the display of a document on the screens A and B of the notebook-- formatting selected pages for display on the screens of the viewer; providing the selected pages for display across the screens of the viewer in various configurations or modes-- *wherein a plurality of formatting processes are used based on the number of the hardware screens and the number of pages requested by the subscriber* (col.4, lines36-67, col.6, lines 1-67, col.7, lines 31-col.8, line28, fig.7-8). Kuno fails to explicitly disclose: *each of the hardware screens being physically and electrically attachable and detachable to each other in a plurality of geometric configurations*. However, Failla teaches a display made up of at least four screens ,

which are electrically, and mechanically connectable and rearrangeable in various arrays (col.6, lines 12-67. fig.2, 16-17). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use three screens, because Failla discloses making it easy to read documents presented on the screens (col.2 , lines 20-67).

Regarding claim 14, which depends on claim 13, Kuno teaches the display of a document on two separate hardware display screens (col.4, lines 36-67, fig. 1, 10C-D2A-2B). Kuno fails to explicitly disclose: *formatting the page for display on three screens*. However, Failla teaches a display made up of at least four screens (col.6, lines 12-67. fig.2, 16-17). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use three screens, because Failla discloses making it easy to read documents presented on the screens (col.2 , lines 20-67).

Claim 15 is directed towards a method for implementing the steps found in claim 12, and therefore is similarly rejected.

Regarding claim 16, which depends on claim 13, Kuno discloses the widescreen display of a document across the two screens as a single display (col.7, lines 15-31). In other words, the document objects that are displayed in one screen are magnified, and displayed across the two screens.

Regarding claim 17, which depends on claim 13, Kuno discloses the display of a document pages on both screens separately (col.6, lines 1-67). In other words, using this mode when in the widescreen mode, would reduce the object to be displayed in one of the screens instead of both screens.

Regarding claim 19, which depends on claim 18, Kuno teaches the display of a document pages on two separate hardware display screens on an electronic notebook. A switch mechanism makes it possible for the electronic notebook to be folded back to back, and turning one of the display screens off, and on depending on the mode desired by the user (col.4, lines 36-67, fig. 1, 10C-D2A-2B, col.3, lines 59-col.4, line 10, col.5, line 35-col.6, line 67).

Regarding claim 74, which depends on claim 13, Kuno teaches the display of a document on two separate hardware display screens on an electronic notebook. A switch mechanism makes it possible for the electronic notebook to be folded back to back, and turning one of the display screens off—*variable number of screens* (col.4, lines 36-67, fig. 1, 10C-D2A-2B, col.3, lines 59-67).

Regarding claim 75, which depends on claim 74, Kuno teaches the display of a document on two separate hardware display screens on an electronic notebook. A switch mechanism makes it possible for the electronic notebook to be folded back to back, and turning one of the display screens off—*variable number of screens* (col.4, lines 36-67, fig. 1, 10C-D2A-2B, col.3, lines 59-67).

7. Claims 20-21, 23, 25-29, 49-50, 52, 54-58, and 76-82 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lucas et al, hereinafter Lucas (Pat. # 5,499,330, 3/12/96, filed on 9/17/93), in view of Robertson et al (Pat. # 6486895 B1, 11/26/2002, filed on 9/8/1995).

Regarding independent claim 20, Lucas discloses the selections by a user of one or more documents, and the simultaneous display of multiple and distinct documents, which contain strings, images, etc.,--*the displaying step includes displaying the content from at least one of the plurality of the information sources as an inset image within the displayed portion of the document--* on a screen or viewer, in accordance with the user selections. A user assigns various separation and formatting constraints--*receiving a request from the subscriber for displaying at least a portion and content from an information source --* for defining parent-child relationships among the documents (col. 1, lines 49-col.2, line 7, col.4, lines 3-67, col.10, lines 20-col.11, line 17, fig.3).

Moreover, Lucas teaches the display of separate document objects or pieces of paper in a U-shaped manner, from a pile of document objects over a network, such as a LAN--*information source via a network* (col.10, lines 44-col.11, line 39, col. 9, lines 30-14, col.18, lines 7-col.19, line 20, fig.3-4). In other words, the document objects are displayed, and formatted simultaneously as commanded by the user. Lucas fails to explicitly disclose: *afterward, receiving requests, along with an identification of the plurality of separate information sources electronic book wherein the plurality of separate information sources are different from each other and are selected from a group consisting of an additional electronic book an electronic atlas, a*

dictionary, an encyclopedia,, a website, a video, a recipe, a collection of measurement conversions, multimedia information, a live television broadcast a video feed, text from an additional electronic source, and an image from an additional electronic source. However, Robertson teaches displaying a list of webpages as a web book. The webpages contain information such as multimedia data, and selectable links formatted in various colors to indicate whether a page is located within the book or externally (col.3, lines 24-col.4, line 35, col.1, lines 45-67, col.6, lines 58-67, fig.3). In other words, the webpage(s) would render the multimedia content, audio, video, etc, besides other content in the webpage, as requested by a user. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Lucas, and Robertson, because of all the reasons found in Robertson, including organizing and providing access to documents using a metaphor which inherently indicates a relationship between the documents (col. 3, lines 27-35).

Claim 21 is directed towards a method for implementing the steps found in claim 12, and therefore is similarly rejected.

Regarding claim 23, which depends on claim 22, Lucas teaches the moving, and displaying of the document objects or pieces of paper in a screen(col.10, lines 29-50).

Regarding claim 25, which depends on claim 20, Lucas teaches the displaying of document objects or pieces of paper in a tiled fashion—*side-by-side* (col.10, lines 29-67, fig. 3-4).

Regarding claim 26, which depends on claim 20, Lucas teaches the display of document objects or pieces of paper in a U-shaped manner, from a pile of document objects—*information source* (col.10, lines 44-col.11, line 39, fig.1, 3-4). In other words, the user tiles the document pages in a U-shaped configuration, thereby uncovering background documents hidden documents in the foreground—*reversing a position of the displayed portion*.

Regarding claim 27, which depends on claim 20, Lucas teaches the display of document objects or pieces of paper in a U-shaped manner, from a pile of document objects—*information source* (col.10, lines 44-col.11, line 39, col.4, lines 3-9,fig.1, 3-4). In other words, the user tiles the document pages in a U-shaped configuration, thereby uncovering background documents hidden documents in the foreground—*receiving a video signal as the content from the information source* to display the document objects as commanded by the user.

Regarding independent claim 28, Lucas discloses the display of multiple documents, such as scanned documents, which contain strings, and images—*inset image--* on a screen or viewer. A user assigns various separation and formatting constraints—*receiving a request from the subscriber for displaying at least a page and content from the plurality of information sources --* for defining parent-child relationships among the documents (col. 1, lines 49-col.2, line 7, col.4, lines 3-9, col.10, lines 20-col.11, line 17, fig.3).

Lucas discloses the selections by a user of one or more documents, and the simultaneous display of multiple and distinct documents, which contain strings, images, etc,—*the displaying*

step includes displaying the content from at least one of the plurality of the information sources as an inset image within the displayed portion of the document-- on a screen or viewer, in accordance with the user selections. A user assigns various separation and formatting constraints—receiving a request from the subscriber for displaying at least a portion and content from an information source -- for defining parent-child relationships among the documents (col. 1, lines 49-col.2, line 7, col.4, lines 3-67, col.10, lines 20-col.11, line 17, fig.3).

Moreover, Lucas teaches the display of separate document objects or pieces of paper in a U-shaped manner, from a pile of document objects over a network, such as a LAN (col.10, lines 44-col.11, line 39, col. 9, lines 30-14, col.18, lines 7-col.19, line 20, fig.3-4). In other words, the document objects are displayed, and formatted simultaneously as commanded by the user. The user tiles the document pages in a U-shaped configuration, thereby uncovering background documents hidden documents in the foreground—*display a portion of the page otherwise concealed by the inset image*. Lucas fails to explicitly disclose: *separate information sources along with an identification of the plurality of separate information sources; electronic book wherein the plurality of separate information sources are different from each other and are selected from a group consisting of an additional electronic book an electronic atlas, a dictionary, an encyclopedia,, a website, a video, a recipe, a collection of measurement conversions, multimedia information, a live television broadcast a video feed, text from an additional electronic source, and an image from an additional electronic source*. Robertson teaches displaying a list of webpages as a web book. The webpages contain information such as multimedia data, and selectable links formatted in various colors to indicate whether a page is located within the book or externally (col.3, lines 24-col.4, line 35, col.1, lines 45-67, col.6, lines

58-67, fig.3). In other words, the webpage(s) would render the multimedia content, audio, video, etc, besides other content in the webpage, as requested by a user. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Lucas, and Robertson, because of all the reasons found in Robertson, including organizing and providing access to documents using a metaphor which inherently indicates a relationship between the documents (col. 3, lines 27-35).

Regarding claim 29, which depends on claim 28, Lucas teaches the moving, and displaying of the document objects, such as scanned images or pieces of paper in a screen(col. 1, lines 50-54, col.10, lines 29-50). In other words, the image and the document object is moved to a new location by the user, and displayed by the computer.

Claims 49-50, 52, and 54-58 are directed towards an apparatus for implementing the steps found in claims 20-21, 23, and 25-29 respectively, and therefore are similarly rejected.

Regarding claim 76, which depends on claim 20, Lucas teaches the display of separate document objects or pieces of paper in a U-shaped manner, from a pile of document objects over a network, such as a LAN (col.10, lines 44-col.11, line 39, col. 9, lines 30-14, col.18, lines 7-col.19, line 20, fig.3-4). In other words, the document objects are displayed, and formatted simultaneously as commanded by the user. The user tiles the document pages in a U-shaped configuration, thereby uncovering background documents hidden documents in the foreground—*display a portion of the page otherwise concealed by the inset image.*

Regarding claim 77, which depends on claim 20, Lucas teaches the display of separate document objects or pieces of paper in a U-shaped manner, from a pile of document objects over a network, such as a LAN—*text from an additional electronic source* (col.10, lines 44-col.11, line 39, col. 9, lines 30-14, col.18, lines 7-col.19, line 20, fig.3-4).

Regarding claim 78, which depends on claim 20, Lucas discloses the display of multiple documents, such as scanned documents, which contain strings, and images on a screen or viewer. A user assigns various separation and formatting constraints for defining parent-child relationships among the documents (col. 1, lines 49-col.2, line 7, col.4, lines 3-9).

Regarding claim 79, which depends on claim 77, Lucas discloses the display of multiple documents, such as scanned documents, which contain strings, and images on a screen or viewer. A user assigns various separation and formatting constraints for defining parent-child relationships—*linking--* among the documents (col. 1, lines 49-col.2, line 7, col.4, lines 3-9).

Claims 81-82 are directed towards a method for implementing the steps found in claims 78-79 respectively, and therefore are similarly rejected.

8. Claims 24, and 53 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lucas, in view of Robertson, and further in view of Technology Update, WORDPERFECT CORPORATION INTRODUCES WORDPERFECT 6.0 FOR DOS, http://www.nfbnet.org/files/word_processing/WP60.TXT, 3/24/1993, hereinafter Worperfect 6.

Regarding independent claim 24, the limitations are directed towards the limitations of claim 20, and therefore are similarly rejected. However, Lucas discloses the display of multiple documents, which contain strings, and images, on a screen or viewer. A user assigns various separation and formatting constraints—*receiving a request from the subscriber for displaying at least one page -- for defining parent-child relationships among the documents* (col. 1, lines 49-col.2, line 7, col.4, lines 3-9). Lucas fails to explicitly disclose: *afterward, receiving requests, along with an identification of the plurality of separate information sources electronic book wherein the plurality of separate information sources; wrapping around the displayed content from the at least one of the plurality of information sources*. However, Robertson teaches displaying a list of webpages as a web book. The webpages contain information such as multimedia data, and selectable links formatted in various colors to indicate whether a page is located within the book or externally (col.3, lines 24-col.4, line 35, col.1, lines 45-67, col.6, lines 58-67, fig.3). Wordperfect 6 teaches automatically wrapping images around text (page 2, parag.5, page 4, parag.5). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Lucas, Robertson, and Wordperfect 6 to wrap text around objects inserted into the document contents, because of all the reasons found in Wordperfect 6, including wrapping text powerfully around an image object (pages 1-2, 4), and because of all the reasons found in Robertson, including organizing and providing access to documents using a metaphor which inherently indicates a relationship between the documents (col. 3, lines 27-35). This would have allowed a user to present easily objects together with text in a document within an electronic book.

Claim 53 is directed towards an apparatus for implementing the steps found in claim 24, and therefore is similarly rejected.

Allowable Subject Matter

9. Claims 40-48 are allowed over the prior art.

Response to Arguments

10. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 13-17, 9, 40, 42, 49, 57, 41, 44-48, 50-52, 54-55, 58, 14, 43, 74-82 have been considered but are not persuasive. The Applicants indicate concerning claims 13, 40, and 42 that the prior art fails to teach *wherein a plurality of formatting processes are used based on the number of the hardware screens and the number of pages requested by the subscriber* (page 23, parag.1). The Examiner disagrees, because Kuno discloses the display of a document on the screens A and B of the notebook-- formatting selected pages for display on the screens of the viewer; providing the selected pages for display across the screens of the viewer in various configurations or modes-- (col.4, lines36-67, col.6, lines 1-67, col.7, lines 31-col.8, line28, fig.7-8).

Regarding claims 40, and 42, the Applicant states that the prior art fails to teach the newly added subject matter of "if a number of the selected pages is equal to the number of hardware screens, each selected page is displayed on a different one of the hardware screens," "if the number of the selected pages is less than the number of hardware screens, the selected pages are enlarged and each of the hardware screens displays a different portion of the enlarged selected pages," and "if the number of the

selected pages is greater than the number of hardware screens, the selected pages are reduced and are distributed across the plurality of hardware screens," (page 23, parag.2).

As indicated above, these claims have been allowed. Therefore this argument is moot.

Regarding claims 20, 24, 28, 49, 53, and 57, the Applicants indicate that Kuno, Lucas, Cassorla, Failla, and Wordpress do not teach *afterward, receiving requests, along with an identification of the plurality of separate information sources electronic book wherein the plurality of separate information sources* (page 24). The Examiner disagrees, because Robertson teaches displaying a list of webpages as a web book. The webpages contain information such as multimedia data, and selectable links formatted in various colors to indicate whether a page is located within the book or externally (col.3, lines 24-col.4, line 35, col.1, lines 45-67, col.6, lines 58-67, fig.3).

The remaining claims are rejected at least based on the rationale included above.

Conclusion

11. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

I. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Warnock et al. (Pat. # 5634064 A).

I. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cesar B. Paula whose telephone number is (571) 272-4128. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. (EST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Hong, can be reached on (571) 272-4124. However, in such a case, please allow at least one business day.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, go to <http://portal.uspto.gov/external/portal/pair>. Should you have any questions about access to the Private PAIR system, please contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866 217-9197 (toll-free).

Any response to this Action should be mailed to:
Commissioner for Patents
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Art Unit: 2178

Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Or faxed to:

- **(571)-273-8300** (for **all** Formal communications intended for entry)

	/CESAR B PAULA/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2178
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1/16/2009